

Luncheon, 50c
Chicken Gumbo Soup
Fried Catfish, Baked Potatoes
Cranberry Jelly, or Fruit Custard
Stuffed, and Baked Apples
French Fried Potatoes or
Macaroni
Cold Slaw with Green Peppers
Balls
Apple Tapioca Pudding, or
French Ice Cream and Cakes
Tea
(Cafe Beautiful—4th Floor—Teary)



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GOWNS
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silver cloths—designed as only
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price than even the most credu-
there are 60 in the collection.

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ret—\$98.75
Model—\$139.75
Model—\$69.75
Model—\$139.75
Model—\$87.75
Model—\$149.75
Mayer—\$149.75
Model—\$98.75
Model—\$72.75
Model—\$69.75

OF WAR
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Values in the World.
\$25

FURNISHERS
It is a mistake to jump at the wrong conclusion that all, or
of the more important news is to be found on the first page.
Consult the Index and the Summary, then read the entire
page—and thus get all the news of the day.

HUGHES STEADILY GAINING, BUT RESULT IS IN DOUBT.

Both Prohibition Amendments Decisively Defeated in California.

NEW VOTES BETWEEN HUGHES AND WILSON; PROHIBITION SWAMPE.

Returns Indicate that the Fate of the Entire National Election may Hinge on the Ballots of Southern California's Country Electors — Vineyards Saved by San Francisco's Heavy Negative Majority.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Nov. 8.—With San Francisco registering a vote so decisive that it overcame all the leads recorded in the banner dry districts, California remained among the wet States when the count was taken tonight of the ballots cast in the Prohibition contest on constitutional amendment Nos. 1 and 2.
Amendment No. 2, which prohibited the sale of liquor in saloons, restaurants, hotels, clubs and other places of public resort, was defeated in 2844 out of 5917 precincts throughout the State by 75,520 votes, according to returns that were available at 9 o'clock tonight. The amendment had enjoyed a good majority throughout the day, but when the San Francisco returns came in tonight its defeat was apparently decided.
Amendment No. 1, which was a total prohibition amendment, did not seem to have a likely chance of winning from the time the counting of the ballots began. The returns tonight showed that it was defeated by at least 94,570 votes in 2844 out of the 5917 precincts throughout the State.
Interest centered chiefly today on the contest over amendment No. 2. In San Francisco alone this amendment lost by 55,689 votes in 529 out of the 644 election precincts. The vote in the precincts showed 25,652 for the amendment and 82,341 against it.
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(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN TODAY'S TIMES.

The Foremost Events of Yesterday: (1) The Election. (2) The Allied Offensive. (3) Mexico. (4) The Maritime Issue.

INDEX.
Mexico: California Wet. Hughes Votes for Prohibition. French Fleet Destroyed. Report from Southland Counties. Report: City in Brief.

WASHINGTON. Two navy lieutenants were killed while experimenting with bombs near Washington.
MEXICO. The execution of an American physician at Parra by Villa bandits has been confirmed.
Another battle with Villa bandits is reported in Chihuahua.
THE GREAT WAR. The Situation: Arabia reported sunk without warning.
French munitions depot destroyed at Cerisy by German air raiders.
Bulgarians gain more terrain from the Germans and Austrians in Transylvania.
Austrians attack Russians in Volhynia.
Austrians bombard the Italians in the Trentino.
Bulgarians on the offensive, according to a Paris report.

SUMMARY.
Clear. Wind at 5 p. m. velocity 7 miles. Ther. 73 deg.; lowest, 49 deg.; forecast: Fair Thursday. For weather report see last page.

CITY. Regular Republicans along the line in the local and county elections in this city and county.
Plans reported on five separate occasions for the pending election of the city and corporations.
Great Northern sailed today, inaugurating a new service, pointing the way to new trade.

LOCAL. A local suit for a writ of habeas corpus was attacked the good name of the plaintiff.
A local suit for a writ of habeas corpus was attacked the good name of the plaintiff.

SAN FRANCISCO. All the missing men on Bear River, up, and conviction proved. A local suit for a writ of habeas corpus was attacked the good name of the plaintiff.

CHICAGO. Returns indicate that the machine was trading Hughes votes for basis in the administration candidates. Hughes's election was a mere bagatelle to the machine by the side of the infinitely greater problem of the control of the State Assembly, which meant the control of a pay roll of 7000 employees and the expenditure of more than \$20,000,000 a year of State money.

EASTERN. With the machine in the lower house of Congress at twenty-one Republicans, including the two Congressmen at large, and six Democrats. This is a net gain of four for the Republicans. In most instances incumbent Congressmen were re-elected.

TWENTY-ONE VOTES IN DOUBT; THREE STATES STILL COUNTING.

Following is the make-up of the Electoral College according to latest Associated Press and Direct Wire dispatches received by The Times:

States—	Hughes.	Wilson.	Doubtful.
Alabama	12	9	..
Arkansas	3	..	..
Arizona	3	..	13
California	..	6	..
Colorado	7	..	..
Connecticut	3	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Florida	14	..	..
Georgia	4	..	..
Idaho	25	..	..
Illinois	15	..	..
Indiana	13	..	..
Iowa	10	..	..
Kansas	10	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..
Louisiana	10	..	..
Maine	6	..	..
Maryland	8	..	..
Massachusetts	18	..	..
Michigan	15	..	..
Minnesota	12	..	..
Mississippi	10	..	..
Missouri	18	..	..
Montana	4	..	..
Nebraska	4	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..
New Hampshire	4	..	..
New Jersey	14	..	..
New Mexico	..	3	..
New York	45	..	..
North Carolina	12	..	..
North Dakota	..	5	..
Ohio	24	..	..
Oklahoma	10	..	..
Oregon	5	..	..
Pennsylvania	38	..	..
Rhode Island	5	..	..
South Carolina	..	9	..
South Dakota	5	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	20	..	..
Utah	4	..	..
Vermont	4	..	..
Virginia	12	..	..
Washington	7	..	..
West Virginia	8	..	..
Wisconsin	13	..	..
Wyoming	3	..	..
Totals	259	251	21

VOTE OF THE MILITIA MAY DECIDE ELECTION.

Result in Some of the States is so Close Final Figures may not be Arrived at Until Soldiers on Border are Heard from—New Hampshire's Men Could Easily Change the Totals.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Nov. 8.—The vote of the militia on the border may prove the deciding factor in the election, War Department figures showed today. If any of the doubtful states turn out on the total count to be very close, all calculations will wait on the returns from the Rio Grande.
Minnesota, the State around which the fortunes of Hughes and Wilson have pivoted today, has 4037 guardsmen on the border. If the State is as close as observers predict, it will not be safe to award the election until the soldier vote has been counted.
California, which also has done a considerable amount of pivoting today, has only 400 men on the border, and it is thought unlikely that the result will be so close as to necessitate counting them in.
New Hampshire, however, has more than enough soldiers in Texas to swing the State. Out of the 1375 New Hampshire guardsmen in Federal service there may easily be a

HUGHES HEARS RETURNS, GOES FOR MOTOR RIDE.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Charles E. Hughes and his wife spent the better part of sixteen hours today in their apartments at an uptown hotel here, watching the ebb and flow of the election returns. Most of the day they were alone. Their three daughters left soon after breakfast, Miss Catherine to return to Wellesley and Miss Elizabeth to take Miss Helen back to school in Washington.
Chairman Wilcox dined with the nominee and his wife tonight. As he was leaving Mr. Wilcox de-

MARGIN OF HALF A DOZEN VOTES MAY DECIDE MIGHTY CONTEST.

Chances All Favor the Conclusion that the Nominee of the G.O.P. will Overtake and Soon Pass Wilson in the Electoral College Totals—Six States Yet to be Heard from. President's Advantage Slight.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Nov. 8.—The outcome of the Presidential election on Tuesday—the most remarkable national election in the history of the republic—was still undetermined at midnight tonight.
With the returns incomplete in half a dozen States in which the result is in doubt, President Wilson had a slight advantage, but had not obtained a majority of the Electoral College.
Hughes is gaining to an extent foreshadowing a strong possibility that he would overtake and pass the President.
It now appears likely that the great contest will be decided by the margin of less than half a dozen votes in the Electoral College. Not until the complete returns from California and Minnesota and four other doubtful States are available will it be possible to state with absolute finality which party has won the Presidency.

THE SCORE.
The score on the basis of the incomplete returns now stands as follows:
Twenty-two States carried by Hughes—259; twenty-four States carried by Wilson—251; three States doubtful—21. Total, 531.
The States in which the result is not conclusive are: California, thirteen; New Mexico, three; North Dakota, five. Total, twenty-one.

A midnight dispatch from St. Paul states that Hughes is now ahead of Wilson in Minnesota by 300 votes or so. The electoral vote of this State is included in the Hughes column as matters now stand.
It is a Presidential "horse race" such as the present generation never has witnessed. "Receiving the returns" has become a thrilling national pastime full of unusual thrills. First Wilson is ahead, then Hughes forges past by a length, then Wilson struggles to the lead by a nose.
During the early part of the day Wilson had the advantage in Oregon and the State went into the doubtful list. Along toward night the tide turned and Hughes captured the State by 10,000 plurality, adding five electoral votes to his quota.
In West Virginia Hughes had the lead with Wilson gaining rapidly and the Democratic managers began claiming the State. With the receipt of more returns Hughes spurred forward, leaving Wilson 3500 votes behind with one-fourth of the precincts yet to be reported. There seemed to be ample reason for transferring the State from the doubtful to the Hughes column.

CLOSE STATES.
In several close States Hughes and Wilson saw-sawed up and down as handfuls of votes changed the balance. Then it developed that the result in Idaho, carried by Wilson, and California and New Mexico, which are in doubt, may not be determined until the votes of their National Guardsmen on the Mexican border are counted. The votes of these guardsmen are now on the way by mail to their respective States. It may be several days before the outcome as a result of this factor in these States is known.
A single electoral vote suddenly has become a precious thing. At the Republican

HUGHES LEADING IN MINNESOTA BY NEARLY A THOUSAND VOTES.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
ST. PAUL (Minn.) Nov. 9, 1:30 a.m.—Charles E. Hughes was leading in Minnesota early today, but his margin was so slight that it was believed virtually complete reports from the State would be necessary to definitely determine the outcome. When 2500 precincts had been reported from the trend in districts neighboring on those yet to hear from, it is believed Mr. Hughes will pull out with a slight plurality.
Virtually all the large normally Democratic counties have reported and most of the counties still to report have usually gone Republican.
Judging from the trend in districts neighboring on those yet to hear from, it is believed Mr. Hughes will pull out with a slight plurality.
There are 4000 Minnesota guardsmen in service. Their vote on the President's lead down to 500 votes.

HUGHES LEADS BY SEVEN VOTES IN ASSOCIATED PRESS REVIEW.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—At midnight returns such as were complete or so far complete as to be regarded as indicative gave President Wilson 232 votes in the Electoral College, Hughes 229, and 26 States doubtful in eight States. It requires 266 votes to elect a President.
Although California still showed a lead for the President and his campaign managers were claiming it by at least 1500, the President's majority there had dwindled to a little more than 1400, with about one-fifth of the districts missing.
In Minnesota, too, the Wilson lead, which was as high as 10,000 early in the day, steadily decreased as the vote from the rural districts came in. During the evening Hughes took the lead with a small margin, and then the President shot ahead again, but with less than 1000 votes. The Republican managers claimed the State on the final returns.
Idaho was estimated for the Wilson column with a majority of 10,000. Kansas, while incomplete, with a little more than two-thirds of the districts reported, showed President Wilson leading with more than 27,000. Washington, a little more than half reported, was giving the President a lead of 1900.
The House of Representatives for the Sixty-fifth Congress. Of the thirty districts yet to be heard from seventeen are represented in the present Congress by Democrats and thirteen by Republicans. Should these districts be unchanged, the next House would be composed of 216 Democrats, 215 Republicans and four scattering, who might elect to affiliate with either side.
In the Senate four present Democratic members, according to the latest indications, have been defeated. They are Senators Kern and Taggart of Indiana, Martin of New Jersey and Chilton of West Virginia. Three Republican Senators, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Clark of Wyoming and Sutherland of Utah, also have lost their seats on the basis of the returns.
The defeat of Senator Kern of Indiana by Harry S. New, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, takes from the Democratic organization its floor leader. Among Democratic Senators mentioned for the succession are Saulsbury of Delaware, Martin of Virginia, Walsh of Montana and Underwood of Alabama.
In yesterday's election the Democrats elected sixteen Senators and the Republicans sixteen, with one State yet to be heard from.

Army Items.

BRITISH PATROL MOST RIGOROUS

STOPS VESSELS UNDER VIGILANT GUNS OF CORREGIDOR.

Every vessel leaving Manila is searched, it is thought to be the most rigorous German war patrol in the islands.

(A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.)
MANILA, P. I., Sept. 11.—The rigor of the British patrol of Philippine waters was illustrated this morning at 1:30 when the inter-island steamer Cebu, bound from Cebu to Manila, was halted by a British destroyer under the very guns of Corregidor, the frowning fortress which guards the entrance to Manila bay. The Cebu was stopped a mile and a half from shore.

Capt. Apolinario Calvo, the Spanish master of the vessel, noticed the destroyer as he was about to enter the bay from the entrance to the bay. He was then outside of the three-mile limit, but as the destroyer made no move, he thought it an opportunity to warship on patrol. Passengers on the vessel state that the destroyer made a morning message to the Cebu, but it was not noticed by the crew.

Contrary to the usual practice of the British patrol boats in these waters, the destroyer fired no shot to halt the vessel, perhaps because of the proximity of the fortress. The ship came forward at express train speed. She overhauled the Cebu inside the three-mile limit and ordered her to stop. A boarding party came aboard the Cebu, and despite the Spanish protest, made a thorough examination of the ship and her papers. The officer in charge of the party explained that he was looking for certain German. Failing to find them, the party returned to the destroyer and the Cebu continued her voyage to Manila.

There were two Germans aboard the Cebu, one making his way from the Dutch East Indies to Manila and the other an officer of the German steamer Princess Alice, now interned at Cebu, bound for Baguio, the mountain resort. The British ship, which was a destroyer, was the HMS. The British ship, which was a destroyer, was the HMS.

It is believed that the British authorities are on the lookout for a well-known German said to be on a southern island of the Philippines. Practically every boat coming to Manila from the south reports detention and examination by a British warship.

HOW TO DISBAND ARMY OF CHINA

GREATEST PROBLEM THAT NOW BEFORE GOVERNMENT.

Each Province has its Own Military Governor Independent of the Peking Authorities, and Much Diplomacy is Needed to Avoid Constant Clashes.

(A. P. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.)
PEKING, Sept. 15.—China's greatest problem at present is how to disband the tremendous army which has come into existence during the revolution now drawing to a close. The latest figures compiled by the government indicate that there are 400,000 soldiers under arms in the various provinces. At least three million dollars silver will be required to pay off these soldiers and secure their peaceful return to their regular occupation.

Unpaid soldiers are always a menace in China. Each province has its own military governor and distinct military organization, independent of the Peking authorities, but actually quite independent in most cases. Consequently, the Peking government is faced with very diplomatic problems in the provinces, particularly in the provinces which lack adequate means of disbanding the army.

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Classified Liners.

MAINE TYPE ONLY.
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THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

Parent-Teacher to Meet.

The Parent-Teacher Association of the Normal Training School will meet at the school at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

For Vesper Services.

The Sunday vesper service at the Y.W.C.A. will be led by Miss Florence Springer. Her subject will be "The Shumanite Woman." There will be special music.

West Virginians to Meet.

The West Virginia Society will hold its monthly meeting tonight at the Times Assembly Rooms. All former West Virginians and their friends are invited.

To Serve Dinner.

Columbia Circle, No. 24, Ladies of the G.A.R., will serve dinner tomorrow and Saturday in Odd Fellows Hall, No. 2204 South Main street. They will also take a "country store" at the same time.

To Have Photo Exhibit.

Photographs taken by Sierra Club members in the Kings and Kern River regions last July will be shown at the club's annual photo exhibit at No. 315 West Third street tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday.

On Public Speaking.

The gentle art of speaking in public is the interesting subject of a new course to be given at Cumstock School of Expression this year, according to an announcement made yesterday. R. A. Maynard, formerly active in political life in Denver, will conduct the course, which is open to any interested person.

To Start Class.

The business school of the Young Woman's Christian Association will start a new class in shorthand next Monday. This special section of the work will meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but the business school, which meets from 9 until 5 o'clock, offers a full schedule of business training to supplement this new section of the shorthand work.

On Eurythmics.

The novel educational theory known as "eurythmics," invented by Jacques-Dalcroze, will be the subject of a public demonstration at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the chapel of the College of Liberal Arts, University of Southern California. Miss Marion Kappes, instructor in eurythmics at the college of music, assisted by a number of her pupils, will make the public demonstration of the new art, which involves music, the dance, and the development of the sense of rhythm.

Children's Pet Animal Show.

The children of the Ynez-street school of Monterey Park will conduct a pet animal show under the direction of the Parent-Teacher Association of that district, at the school Friday afternoon and evening. Over 100 entries, including rabbits, birds, dogs, cats, guinea pigs and donkeys, have been made. The judges of the show will be Dr. Charles E. Barber, Superintendent of Schools of Alhambra; Fred Marshall and Dr. H. E. Beckwith, both of Ramona. The evening session will be given a stereoscopic lecture on playgrounds.

Get-together Dinner.

The annual "get-together" dinner of the Los Angeles section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, will be held at 8:15 o'clock next Tuesday evening at Christopher's. The subject for the discussion will be "Where are We at Electrically?" The speakers will be E. E. Volk, engineer of the General Electric Company; Prof. R. W. Sorenson, Throop College of Technology; Julian Adams, assistant engineer of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company; and George Damon, dean of Throop College of Technology.

Y.M.C.A. Entertainment.

Of unusual interest is the entertainment to be given at the Y.M.C.A. tonight at 8 o'clock. The program includes such talent as Miss Madge Vincent Kirby, the screen star, who will relate her experience in an air flight at an altitude of 11,000 feet; Madame Doc Casini, dramatic mezzo-soprano, appearing in solo and duet numbers; and a reading from "Ben-Hur." Huddie E. Ledbetter, contralto soloist; Miss Melba Kasey, violin soloist; the Baby Parks-Baby Dowdall and company, juvenile entertainers; in "Prince Toto's Choice," and Miss Fanny Myers, a Cossack dancer. The program was arranged by the Westlake Fine Arts Club, Mrs. Lilla Hann-Mead, entertainment manager. Admission free.



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Ready to drive away eruptions troubles just when you need its help.

Quickest for results when the skin breaks out. For all Eruptions. F-Scalp-Scalp. Stops itching. Allays inflammation. Cannot harm most delicate skin.

Pos-Lam Soap, medicated with Pos-Lam, is unsurpassed in richness and those qualities which make for health of the skin.

For FREE SAMPLE, write to Emergence Laboratories, 80 West 5th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists.

BOARD OF ELECTION NAMED FOR NAVY.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Nine ranking officers of the navy headed by Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, were appointed by Secretary Daniels today as the board of election authorized by the last naval bill directing that officers in the grades of commander, captain and rear-admiral of the line of the navy hereafter be promoted by selection and not by seniority. The board will hold its first meeting here, December 2, next.

In addition to Admiral Mayo members of the board are Vice-Admiral Coffman of the Atlantic fleet, Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, head of the Navy War College; Rear-Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Rear-Admiral Frank P. Fletcher, Rear-Admiral Walker McLean, Rear-Admiral Augustus S. Sechster, Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves and Rear-Admiral Albert W. Grant.

JURY BRIBING CHARGE.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

Three Men Placed on Trial in Alaska Land Fraud Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Oliver W. Bourke, Albert C. Frost and Burt D. Wing were placed on trial today before Judge Geiger in the United States District Court charged with conspiracy to bribe a Federal juror three years ago. The charges grew out of the so-called \$19,000,000 Alaska land fraud case tried by Judge K. M. Landis in March, 1913. Bourke was the juror alleged to have been bribed.

Frost, one of a half-dozen defendants at that time, was on trial on a charge of having attempted to defraud the government out of land in Alaska. Wing was said to have been one of those in the conspiracy.

A. T. Fitzgerald, who formerly was a defendant, was the chief witness for the government today.

LILUOKALANI VERY ILL.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Lilukalani, former Queen of Hawaii, is very ill at Honolulu and may pass away at any time, according to information received here today.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

(Advertising.)

Miss Ida B. Lindley has reopened the Marlborough Preparatory School, No. 636 West Adams street, opposite Chester Place. Phone 23810. The principal will be at the school daily from 10 to 4, or by appointment. Katharine Montrose Cooke's School of Music has reopened. 2619 South Figueroa street. Phone 21574.

For quick action drop answers to Times "liners" in Times liner boxes in downtown office buildings. The locations of the boxes are printed in the first column of the Times "liner" section.

Roofs, roofs, roofs are needed all winter. Now is the time to prepare. Weaver Roof Co., manufacturers, 341 E. Second st. F2855, Broadway 784.

The Times Branch Office, No. 619 South Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

Fura, D. Bonoff, Furrier, ready to wear, remodeled, 742 E. Broadway, A3613.

Ostrich feather boas and fans at Cawston's, 723 South Broadway.

St. Edgar Hotel Cafe, Redondo. Have the best, Stecker pictures.

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You want your coat to be distinctive, every smart dressed woman does, let your coat come from Myer Siegel & Co., and you will simply be in love with it, you will love wear it.

(Coat Section, Second Floor)

The pelts most in demand and the newest styles always here.

Furs Art Nouveau

Art Nouveau novelties; useful articles and most acceptable for Xmas Gifts.

Make your selection now. (Main Floor)

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"The Exclusive Specialty House for Feminine Apparel"

For Today and Throughout the Week

1/2 and 1/4 Off Sale

on a Large Assortment of

Corsets and Brassieres

"La Vida" "Mme. Mariette"

"Unique" "Hortense"

"Bien Jolie" "Regaliste"

Materials are imported broche, silk batiste, French coutil, Grecian Treco and elastic webbing.

Colors are flesh and white.

Regular Prices Were \$2.00 to \$50.00

Sale Prices are—

BRASSIERES 75c and up

CORSETS \$1.50 and up

\$1.50 \$7.50

\$1.85 \$9.35

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Specialists in Cataract and Chronic Diseases. 222 1/2 North Main St., Los Angeles. Examination free. Removal of cataracts. Removal of cataracts. Removal of cataracts.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE TRUNKS. Are Guaranteed for Five Years Against Damage. Loss or Fire. INDESTRUCTIBLE SHOP. 224 West Fifth St.

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KIRK'S ARMY-NAVY 135 SO. SPRING ST. NOVELTIES AND GOODS TO PLEASE EVERYBODY SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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RUPTURE Dr. Joseph Fandrey, European specialist. Ruption, hernia, varicocele, hydrocele, matter how long standing nor the age, without operation or infection no danger from business. For further investigation call at my office, 1421 Santa Fe Street, Los Angeles, California. Phone Broadway 414.

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The sterling mark of quality optical work—an assurance of high grade work at a reasonable price—a guarantee of satisfaction that comes from correctly fitted and properly mounted glasses.

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Harms & Brown Quality Opticians 329 West Seventh St.

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\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35

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TEETH \$5.00

BEST SET (none better, no matter how much you pay), guaranteed 10 years. \$7.00

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THE WEATHER

(Official Report.)

LOCAL OFFICE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Nov. 8.—(Reported by Fred A. Carpenter, Meteorologist.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.22; at 8 a.m. 30.22. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 53 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 41 per cent; 8 a.m., 29 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 5 miles; 8 p.m., southwest, velocity 1 mile. Highest temperature, 73 deg.; lowest, 40 deg. Rainfall for season, 2.57 inches. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The distribution of pressure remains unchanged, although the areas have become intensified since yesterday. The temperature is low between Detroit and Minnesota, and moderate precipitation occurred over the region covered by this trough of low pressure. The wind was field of high pressure controls the weather of the Pacific coast, and extends in the Northwest the sky is clear and in the higher elevations the temperature is low. From the coast from the Pacific, Sacramento and Fresno. Temperature below freezing, Sacramento and Fresno. Temperature below freezing, Sacramento and Fresno

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS:
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CHAS. E. ANDERSON, Vice-President and General Manager.
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Los Angeles Times

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Daily Edition, 100,000 Copies Weekly and Semi-Weekly Editions, Yearly \$2.00; Monthly, \$1.00; 10 Cents, Foreign, Daily. Founded Dec. 4, 1881—535th Year.
Member, Class A, of the Associated Press. Latest wire mileage covered: Day, 22,000; Night, 10,000; words transmitted, 30,000, not including specials.

OFFICE:
New Times Building, First and Broadway.
LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hay-ah)
Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of Class II.

AN INTERVIEW.
Sam Gompers boasts that he had an "interview" with Mr. Charles Evans Hughes. There was a British politician once who had an "interview" with King Charles II, and who ever afterwards boasted of it. A poet of the time placed in the mouth of the subject who was so honored by Charles Stuart the following lines:
"The King, he did me the honor to say—
"You dirty dog, get out of my way!"

RED LIGHTS AND GREEN.
There was a certain ironical symbolism in the choice of the colored lights to be shed from our mountain tops to proclaim the victory of Hughes and Wilson in the Presidential campaign. A red light on Mt. Wilson meant that Wilson had won, elected to four more years of hesitation. And a green light would flash the information that Hughes had been elected.
In railroad parlance red lights stand for danger, green lights indicate that the line is clear! All safe ahead!

"PRAISED BE!"
For nothing else, let us be thankful for this: The Socialists have been cleared out of the Illinois Legislature. And for this: The single tax absurdity has been voted down and out in California and Oregon. And also for this: The women (Lord bless 'em) seem to have uniformly voted with their husbands. And also for this: Those who entertained fears some years ago that politics and the suffrage were going to divide our families and overburden the divorce courts were needlessly terrified.

EUROPE OWES US TWO BILLION DOLLARS.

When the war broke out the United States was in debt to Europe. Now Great Britain owes us \$1,212,000,000; France, \$870,000,000; Russia, \$500,000,000; Italy, \$250,000,000; \$550,000,000 of the British loan and \$100,000,000 of the French loan is secured by collaterals, for the \$470,000,000 of the French loan the Americans who have loaned into purchasing the unsecured bonds of the allies will have to look to the results of the war, and the ability and willingness to pay of the governments of those countries. It may be noted in this connection that Germany has borrowed only \$10,000,000 of us.

ELECTION DAY NOVELTIES.

The returns are still close, but this much is clear: President Wilson's appeal for votes on the score of "Wilson prosperity" gained him nothing. The eastern States, where the leopard-skin "Wilson prosperity" prevails (in spots), have uniformly voted for Hughes. The line-up seems to be the South and West against the East. One could expect it from the South. The southern and western States that do not share in "Wilson prosperity," except for the Federal contracts for war materials that have been let to southern bidders, appear to have the role now of settling the contest. The votes of California and Minnesota, for instance, may be the determining factors in the next Electoral College.

A STORY WITHOUT A MORAL.

At the Broadway Department Store Monday morning twoirate ladies were engaged in a heated controversy. Very soon they arrived at the abusive stage. Each announced to all and sundry that the other was no lady, and proceeded to offer public evidence thereof. One of them, upon the recommendation of a bystander, started to move away. The other followed her with increased vituperation. Finally she smacked the face and grabbed the hat of the recalcitrant, who was she persuaded to leave the building, still recalcitrating furiously.
The argument was "California Wet or California Dry?" The lady who did the face-smacking and hat grabbing was "dry." There isn't any moral. We would hate to choose either of them for a mother.

THE SOLDIER VOTE.

The vote of the Federalized guardsmen on the Mexican border may decide the election. Minnesota has over 4000 men on the international line and Minnesota up to a late hour was classified as one of the doubtful States. If not, indeed, the pivotal State. The ballots cast by these men, in advance of the official election day, may settle the issue as between Wilson and Hughes. Their votes, like those of other Federalized guardsmen, were cast in advance so that the official count might be sent on to the respective States to be included in the different State totals. It was known a day in advance of the election, as readers of The Times will recall, how a number of the guardsmen bailed out. The information was unofficial, but none the less interesting.
If the Southern States had as many men on the border as the Northern States, or if the number were apportioned by population, maybe the chroniclers of the situation would have quite a different story to tell from the one that 4000 Minnesotans in khaki may decide the mighty contest.

It is now reported that William Sidney Porter (O. Henry) wrote many of his stories when he was a convict in the Columbus (O.) penitentiary for embezzlement. It will be recalled that John Bunyan wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress" behind the walls of the Bedford jail.

ECHOES OF THE FIGHT.

So far as the Presidency is concerned, it is nobody's fight as yet. The claims of Wilson is sure" are unmitigated bluff; there is no warrant for such an assumption as that in pure effrontery. All the summaries of the electoral votes by fair calculators give Hughes more votes than Wilson, after eliminating the doubtful States. The Times wishes it could state with candor that the election of Hughes is a certainty, but it cannot; it can and does say in all sincerity that Hughes's chances are good—that if he carries California or two other doubtful States, in the final count, he is elected. There is an even chance that the belated returns from Republican strongholds in the South will place California in the Hughes column; The Times will be surprised if such is not the case. There are other ways, however, in which Hughes may pull out ahead.

The reasons for the heavy Wilson vote in California are quite clear and will be fully discussed by The Times when fuller information is at hand.
As for prohibition, it seems to have met a Waterloo. The remonstrance against it in San Francisco and the northern counties was tremendous. For some inexplicable reason, Los Angeles county, the home of tourist hotels, gave a strong vote for No. 2; but, with the returns from half the precincts in the State, it is apparent that this dangerous amendment was beaten by between fifty and seventy-five thousand majority. I got a worse set-back. It is to be hoped that the agitators of such propositions will call off their dogs of war, now that the sentiment of the people of California has been so clearly expressed, and that our harassed and hounded State can enjoy a season of repose.
There is occasion for Republican jubilation over the makeup of the new Congress, which will be controlled by the G.O.P. and stand like a rock against mischievous legislation, no matter what else may happen.

OTHER ELECTION CONTESTS.

When the decision of the people of the United States between Hughes and Wilson hung in the balance yesterday old-time political observers let their minds go back to America's classic quarrel—the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876—as a result of which Richard B. Hayes, Republican, was chosen President by an electoral commission on March 2, 1877, by only one electoral vote over Tilden. This is regarded as the hottest fight of American politics.

Samuel J. Tilden of New York was the Democratic candidate and the campaign engendered so much ill feeling that President Grant had to call on Gen. Sherman to be ready to repress lawlessness in the South. When the returns came in some doubt was cast on those from South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

The popular vote showed a majority for Tilden, but the Electoral College was tied. A Democratic House of Representatives demanded an investigation and finally a commission of fifteen was agreed to, consisting of five members from each house, four associate justices of the Supreme Court and a fifth justice selected by the four. The count of the ballots was completed March 2, 1877, and Hayes was declared victor by one vote majority in the Electoral College—185 to 184.

Hayes took the oath of office privately on March 4, 1877, fearing that an attempt would be made to rush the Presidency for Tilden, but the next day he again took the oath publicly.

A number of Presidential contests in our history were not positively decided until a few days after the election. The fight of 1884, when James G. Blaine, Republican, made his famous campaign as the "Plumed Knight" against Grover Cleveland, was an example. Back of the returns were incomplete for several days, the country did not know who had been elected. There was a hot fight in Ohio. The early returns favored the Republicans, and on the strength of them they claimed the election of Blaine. But in a few days it was shown that Cleveland had carried New York. In this fight he secured 219 electoral votes and Blaine 182. Cleveland carried New York, Indiana and New Jersey, but Illinois went for Blaine. The popular vote was close—4,911,917 for Cleveland, as against 4,848,334 for Blaine.

Another instance of a close popular vote was the election of 1888, in which Cleveland secured 5,444,337 popular votes, as against 5,540,050 for Cleveland, although Harrison won 233 in the Electoral College over 168 for Cleveland. The contest of 1880 also was close as to popular vote, Garfield winning 4,449,035 votes and Hancock, 4,442,035.

OUR LUMBER AND THE SHIPS TO CARRY IT.

One of the factors that will make for an increase in the value of lots in Los Angeles improved with bungalows is an advance in the price of lumber. "Europe will need a billion dollars worth of lumber the first year after the war," said Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There will be at the close of 1916 an estimated deficit in the normal European lumber supplies of \$400,000,000, outside of the additional needs for lumber due to the actual destruction of the war. France, Belgium and Poland will need lumber to replace ruined buildings, railroads, bridges, etc.

It has been estimated in Europe that at least \$400,000,000 worth of lumber will be needed for this purpose. Add the \$400,000,000 deficit to the normal demand and a total of \$800,000,000 worth of lumber over and above the usual demand of \$500,000,000 will have to be supplied to Europe by the lumber-producing countries.

The bulk of this lumber must be supplied in part from the southern States and in part from Washington and Oregon. Most of the best pine in Sweden has been cut. Norway has not the facilities for getting out her lumber and Russia will not be exporting pine for many years.

The advance in the price of lumber which these conditions will entail will not be checked on this Coast for lack of vessels to transport the Puget Sound lumber to the Atlantic Coast and Europe. It is only to be regretted that many of these vessels, even when American-built and American owned will not—unless Congress shall amend the seaman's law—be American registered or carry the American flag.

Since the number of American ships on the Pacific Ocean was reduced by the sea-



man's law, the ship-purchasing law, and the repeal of the Panama Canal toll exemption law, there has been a quiet, but rapid increase of the number and tonnage of foreign ships engaged in the trade between this Coast and the Orient. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha which is now operating between Puget Sound and Japanese ports is contemplating the establishment of a line between San Francisco and Sydney and Melbourne. The Oceanic Company—the American-owned Australian line—cannot send its ships through to Melbourne on account of its mail contracts which compel it to terminate ships' voyages at Sydney.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has recently inaugurated a service between the Orient and New York by the way of San Francisco and the Panama Canal, and the third of the Japanese lines, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, runs between San Francisco and South American and Central American ports. All of these Japanese lines have recently enlarged their tonnage by purchase, construction and lease; and more than 200 merchantmen of various sizes are under construction in the Japanese shipyards.

The China Mail Steamship Company, recently formed, is now operating the steamship China between San Francisco and Hongkong, and the steamer Nile, which was purchased from the Pacific Mail Company, will be placed in the same service as soon as it is released by Great Britain from its service as a transport.

The Pacific Coast Norwegian Steamship Company, with four ships, costing \$20,000,000, will soon be operated from San Francisco, Portland and Seattle as lumber and general cargo carriers. Eight of these vessels will be large steel freighters.

The Andrew F. Mahoney Steamship Company, which has been formed for the purpose of establishing a motor ship service between San Francisco and African ports, announces that two of its ships, now in the course of construction, will be ready for service early in 1917.

Other new transoceanic services that have recently been established are the Johnson line to Scandinavian ports, the Dollar ships to Vladivostok and the Maple Leaf line to Avonmouth, Eng.

It is probably not generally known that one-fourth of the shipbuilding of the country is being done on the Pacific Coast. The Union Iron Works in San Francisco is now building twenty-three ships, costing \$30,000,000, and shipping to the value of \$50,000,000 is under construction at the shipyards of Oakland. All that is needed to fill the harbors of San Francisco, San Pedro and San Diego with ships flying the American flag is an amendment or repeal of the seaman's law, which was passed by the efforts of Samuel Gompers and Andrew Furuseth, and the effect of which was to banish from the Pacific Ocean ships carrying the American flag.

LITERATURE'S GOLDEN ERA.

Occasionally you hear some person of intellectual pretensions scorn the magazines and daily newspapers. The papers, we are told, are simply "thrown together;" and the magazines publish the "cheapest kind of stuff." The public wants that truck, but turns aside from the books that are "too good to sell."

The best stories written in America during the past twenty years have first appeared not only in magazines, but in newspapers. O. Henry is ranked with De Maupassant and Poe—and O. Henry sold the most of his stories to, and they were published in, a New York newspaper. Joseph Conrad is by many discriminating people considered the greatest living story-teller, and his short stories appear in fiction magazines before they are bound into "classic" volumes. H. G. Wells invariably runs his stories through the magazines—and the

popular magazines, at that. John Galsworthy is a regular contributor to fiction magazines, and Mr. Galsworthy is perhaps the greatest of the "highbrows."

The trouble with those critics of obstreperously intellectual pretensions is that they do not read the magazines and newspapers understandingly. There has never been a time when so many fine short stories and so many good novels were being written. Literary technique and nuances of expression and various forms of literary grace have been developed to a point that cannot be appreciated by anyone not familiar with the contents of the magazines of twenty and thirty years ago. There is but one novelist among those considered as the foremost in England or America who is not putting his stories through the magazines and newspapers.

The people who are complaining about the impoverished quality of contemporary fiction and literature in general, simply do not know of what they are talking. Not all of the current fiction is good—and never was it at any time since men began to write—but more of it is good at present than ever before.

QUACKS.

Robert Herrick says that we are a nation of quacks—quack medicines, quack thought, quack legislation, quack religions.

Don't be too hard on us, Robert! We are improving right along. The quacks are such good advertisers that they were bound to get a goodly following. The constant advertiser does all the trade. But the old conservative firms are advertising, likewise the good old-fashioned established ideals.

The quacks were a bit quicker on the trigger, that's all. The slick wrongdoer will usually be found to be well armed and ever on the alert. He has to be. The substantial element doesn't realize the necessity of asserting itself until the evil is a real menace. But you watch us now, Robert! We are waking up. The quack has made too much noise and disturbed our rest.

The quack reformer, like the quack medicine man, begins by enumerating grievous symptoms with such subtlety that while reading his specious advertisements we begin to feel "that tired feeling," those queer pains in our back, that discomfort from that loss of vitality and all the other famous insinuations designed to make us responsive to any cure. But we are getting on to the meretricious formula at last. It isn't so easy to make us sick by suggestion as it used to be—or evil by suggestion either. It is fashionable to take a pride in being well, nowadays. A long row of medicine bottles in the drug closet is nothing to be proud of, but rather lays one open to ridicule. And a long row of specious remedies is not to be equally laughable. We shall soon be as chary of the diagnosis of our ills by a nifty reformer as we are of such diagnosis of our complaints by a quack medicine man. The very fact that we have endured them so long is rather evidence of our inherent decency and balance. We could not believe that any could be found to make these amazing claims if they were not so. Decent people are not suspicious. It takes a suspicious character to be that. Decent people await irrefutable evidence before vouchsafing wholesale condemnation.

We don't approve of the malade imaginaire, either physical or moral. When we are informed that a whole city, a whole State, a whole nation, is sinking into moral degradation or physical decline, we shall be a bit skeptical until the diagnosis is proven. And then we shall avoid the quack remedy.

STREAKS OF WIT.

Friendless Occupations.

[Judge:] "So you want to be a baseball umpire, eh?" said the magistrate. "Are you prepared to give up all your friends?"
"I never had any," replied the applicant. "For years I've worked in the Weather Bureau."

More Cleanly, However.
[Indianapolis Star:] Henry: See that woman across the street? Omar: Yes. What of her? Henry: She's a female train robber.

Is that so? Henry: Yes. She invented the sawed-off skirt.

A Real Irishman.
[Washington Star:] "When you're whipped," said Mr. Dolan, "you ought to say you've been whipped."

"If I've the strength left to say I've had enough," replied Mr. Rafferty, "I'm not whipped yet."

He Wasn't Looking.
[Judge:] Floorwalker (to man who seems undecided which way to go: Are you looking for something? Party addressed: No, sir. I've lost my wife.

Food Becoming Dignified.
[Birmingham Age-Herald:] "See here," said the irascible man, "you don't amount to a hill of beans." "I won't deny that," replied the unassuming person, "because I am modest. The high cost of living has given a hill of beans considerable value."

A Hot One.
[Judge:] "I want to apologize, Blakely, for my rudeness last evening. I assure you I didn't intend it."

"Well, for the love of Mike, mean it next time! I hate to see a man's actions and his intentions harmonize so poorly."

Easier Tied than Untied.
[Boston Transcript:] Singleton: They say that marriage is a tie. Wedmore: You'll find it so if you get roped in.

He Learned Something.
[Topeka Journal:] Romantic bridegroom (on the honeymoon): Suppose we never had met. She: Oh, I should simply have married another man.

Easily Explained.
[London Saturday Journal:] Farmer: See here, boy, what yer doin' up that tree? Boy: One of yer pears fell off. The tree an' I'm trying to put it back.

Adjustable Woman.
[Ladies' Home Journal:] "Will you alter this gown to fit me?" asked the young lady of her dressmaker.

The countess raised her hands in pious horror.
"Certainly not, mademoiselle, certainly not," she answered. "Why, then, have you altered it? You must be altered to fit the gown."

RIPPLING RHYMES.

SLUMP IN READING.

We haven't time for magazine, nor patience with romances, for touring cars and limousines have altered circumstances. We used to take the time to read the story tellers, the poets who punish sound, and all that bunch of fellows. We read up Homer, Milton, Bill—old Bill, the bard of Avon, and strained our intellects until we had to rub some salve on. The book stores got our extra change when we went forth a-shopping; but now, alas!—'tis sad and strange—old customs are dropping. Ere I went down to the gasoline and tires and clutch and starter, I bought the works of Anna Green and Bertha Clay and Carter. I read all kinds of helpful tomes indorsed by church and college. I read the tales of Sherlock Holmes, and stored my mind with knowledge. But now my books have vanished clean, with all their bookmark facings; they had to go for gasoline and inner tubes and castings. I gave John Milton for a tire, and set for a puncture; I got to soak my priceless lyre to buy gas at this juncture. WALT MASON.

CHIPS FROM OTHER BLOCK-HEADS.

"My poor fellow, I fear you are something of an invertebrate," "No, ma'am. Never thought a drop."—[Baltimore American.]

Mr. X: I see a man died at the age of 118. Mr. Y: Well, it was about time, wasn't it?—[Punch Bowl.] "Why do they call that game of cards bridge?" "Well, it is principally a game of come across."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Bank Manager: Now please understand, Miss Jones, you must make the books balance. Miss Jones: Oh, Mr. Brown, how fussy you are!—[Punch.]

Doctor: You must be careful and follow the right directions for taking this pill. Pat: G'wan wid ye. There's only wan direction fer it to go.—[Answers.]

"An' how are thim twins o' yours, Mrs. Casey, that look so much alike?" "Sure, wan o' thim's sick, an' we don't know which wan!"—[New York Times.]

"Why, what is the matter, Mabel? You look like you didn't have a friend." "That is it exactly. I have about as many friends as an alarm clock."—[Dallas News.]

Bernhardt's Message.
[Baltimore American:] Sarah Bernhardt's message to women how to keep young embodies much of the real philosophy of life, and the world would be much better to live in if men, as well as women, adopted it as a living principle, and not merely to keep their youth. Love people, she says, love life and love work. For after all, the people who take a keen interest in life and their fellowmen and are absorbed in their work have not time to grow old.

National Editorial Service. POISON BOMBS IN WAR AND PEACE.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES)
BY J. MADISON TAYLOR, M. D.

Professor of Applied Therapeutics, Medical Department, Temple University, Philadelphia.

IT WAS probably half hysteria and half lie which produced the horrifying report from Rumania, that Germany has taken to dropping bombs loaded with germs of infectious diseases. So appalling, so revolting, is such a manifestation of even warlike hatred, that the mind of the civilized American refuses to believe it possible.

But what if it were true, not of the Germans, so often accused of scientific atrocities, but of ourselves! What if it were demonstrated, beyond cavil, that we Americans, boasting our alert watchfulness, our pure philanthropy, our unselfish love for mankind, above all our fraternal affection, are at this hour engaged in poisoning millions of innocent people—including those nearest and dearest to our hearts—by agencies primarily scientific and exact, something like the diabolical ingenuity of modern warfare? What if this well known inconceivable crime, in all likelihood beyond reconciliation with the most virtuous hatred that this life in Europe's disasters of war, were, in plain and literal truth, habitual with us?

Let the facts speak for themselves. For some decades, by means of the public press, repeatedly dwelling on the certainty of infection from the careless disposal of poisonous wastes of the human body, carrying disease germs, the residents of every large American center of population have been informed that, so surely as they shall fail to arrest, confine and destroy in absolutely sanitary fashion, the toxic wastes of their bodies, so surely must their neighbors, and especially their intimates—relatives and domestic groups—be infected by such deadly disorders as tuberculosis, pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid, cholera and the now dread polio-myelitis, together with numerous lesser but often fatal ailments, like bronchitis and influenza. Let the resident of any city above 25,000 population—and also those of towns, villages, hamlets and even isolated farm-houses—examine memory and experience, and say whether this first clause of the indictment, alleging that knowledge of guilt which premises malice aforethought for the criminal act, is overdrawn from common knowledge that human wastes—the filth of crowded communities—are the unquestioned source and breeding ground of most transmissible diseases and of the wholly preventable causes of more than half of all deaths.

And what of those individuals who bear the burden of direct responsibility for transmission of all these communicable diseases? What of the tuberculous, who know their condition and who do not, at all times and under all conditions, observe such precautions in disposal of sputum as shall segregate their own households? What of relatives, attendant on typhoid patients, who neglect the meticulous care requisite to prevent communication of the disease? What of milk supply sources, what of street cleaners, what of the communities? What of landlords, owners of countless, and yet unidentified "death houses" in which the tuberculous have died, and the filth, unfunneled, and unemptied, to serve as a breeding ground for the doomed? Let each one face his accusing conscience.

There may be urged one mitigating circumstance in fact, but not in guilt. It is the science, during the past decade, has been engaged in proving the extremely low virulence of many such disease germs, notably those of tuberculosis, under conditions of sunlight and fresh air. The certainty that consumption is spread at large by particles of scattered sputum in the form of street dust has become much less assured, because experimentation has demonstrated that the bacillus is far less hardy under open air conditions than was previously supposed. But the certainty of infection from germs set free under conditions of shelter remains unimpaired. Infection of parents, children, all the dear ones of the home, has been correspondingly emphasized by these same experiments. Not only household and street infection, but water pollution is to be remedied by plain and rational co-operation in taking the obviously needed care which is simplicity itself, but demands teamwork and an awakened sanitary conscience. It is fully demonstrated and thoroughly well known that the infantile paralysis scourge is due wholly to lack of adequate safeguards against the spread of the waste products of the body containing the specific germs of the disease. As a people, fully informed and wholly responsible, do we not stand indicted for these poisonings? As a people, what plea have we to offer except "Guilt?"

That Eight-Hour Law.
[New York Sun:] The volume of public indignation is growing. It grows fast as people begin to perceive more clearly the perilous harm to the republic which was done in the introduction of the Wilson-Adams bill in the House of Representatives on Thursday and the signature of the bill on Sunday, followed by the prompt dispatch of the four Wilson tokens to the ruling quatuorvirate in token of vassalage.

The letters to the Sun show how the consciousness of this event of shame, this national humiliation, is growing in the minds of Americans. The remarks you hear in the streets, in the railway cars, everywhere, show it. The comments of independent and self-respecting newspapers of all shades of political opinion show it. Even the few journals now specially engaged in the defense of the administration admit the shame, make no attempt to minimize the disgrace, and only plead that the thing can never happen again.

PEN POINT

BY THE TRAMP

Cabinet making ought to be a trade in Greece just now.

The twinkle trot is in the But can a stout pair of legs do it?

Now Villa is raising a howl has been raising something quite a while.

Men who look like angels tuned against going down a pond or other waterway.

The latest record on a train is 137 words a minute. It was only a typist who wrote it.

A man has paid \$3000 for the Chicago Board of some folks don't know what with their money.

A western hotel advertisement water heated. Here is for a certain apartment in South Olive street.

Caruso is back again and seems to be able to get up without going through the of getting naturalized.

The European war is right, but a little relief war would fill a long-felt need of our neighbors across the Atlantic.

A clergyman says that the trial of hell would be more convincingly. He says the reports from the date?

The olives that are so thick on the coast will be very much in the for a couple of nights. The California are to be decided in a tournament which commences this evening.

One of the horses of the man who insists on the bright sayings of his And still the poor fellow is making a hit.

What has become of the man who used to be a lot of goose grease for the winter wear? He is in California where the is of the "squat" variety.

A Smithsonian Institution says the time is coming when the Indian will occupy the White if it isn't too long to see for "C" Meyers of the late of the New York Globe.

The Northwestern University Minnesota will try to get without a leader for the The experience is likely to be that the elimination may be President. Presidents are often baggage.

Only a little while ago the was claiming that he was the candidate of the Presidency; now they are saying that if he is elected he will be war with Germany, but his inhibition of himself is cold?

The Great Northern is on railroad to embark upon a on a large scale. A million dollars will be spent in the appearance more interesting in generations than it does at going on. Substitution of ity for steam is going to be where.

Another peace movement gun, but there is some getting the belligerents frankly and right out head together in an amateur what they will take. There is a lot of dithering during active winter months. The now clogging the mountain

The appointment of as a member of the railroad hour day commission by President Wilson is unfortunate.

It is a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and will be called to pass on some of of that body in his new Besides, the Interstate Commission is overruled with

The Protestant Episcopal has set out to raise the establishment of a in behalf of veterans And more than \$2,000,000 have been secured. By the balance by the have the balance by the provide for the men who their lives in preaching the It is not a money-making

A man is as old as he looks And as young as he feels But a woman's as old as These days. And it pays: For why should I, I like to belong to the prematurely If I dress ten years younger Then grandfather die. If I smile and try to get Of the wrinkles which

Well, the grinding hammer Of the heart is allowed: And how Can a man who's married Make funeral out of life? You pass in the street, you times meet, The man or the woman who In the strife: Look at the worry, look at the Told in the face, Of the one who can't

A good sense of humor Will help you do more: A lesson from the now, the how, The smile for the now, the

These lessons you are to And list to our It's just to our Man can understand: From age, which would Good humor, good hand Deliver us.

[—Minnesota Journal.]

The Pink

PART III—4 PAGES.

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